

1. FRAVDIN, L. F., Prof.
2. USSR (600)
4. Acorns
7. Storing acorns in M. M. Krylov-type ice chambers, Les. khoz., 5,
No. 11, 1952.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953. Unclassified.

VANIN, Aleksandr Ivanovich; PRAVDIN, L.F., professor, retsenzent; RUDNITS-KIY, I.N., prepodavatel' tekhnikuma, retsenzent; STEL'MAKHOVICH, M.L., redaktor; KARASIK, N.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[A guide to trees and shrubs] Opredelitel' derev'ev i kustarnikov, Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1956. 211 p. (MLRA 9:10)
(Trees) (Shrubs)

PRAYLIN, L. F.

Meteorological Abst.
Vol. 4 No. 3
Mar. 1954
Part 2
Bibliography on Frost
and Frost Forecasting

4C-338

Praylin, L. F. and Filimonova, V. D., *Vlisenie nizkikh temperatur na zhiznesposobnost' zheudel'*. [Influence of low temperatures on viability of acorns.] *Akademika Nauk SSSR, Dokladi* 85(4):921-924, Aug. 1, 1952. 3 tables, 2 refs. DLC--The viability of acorns at low temperatures was investigated in the laboratory of a refrigeration industry where the acorns were placed in chambers with temperature from -20° to 5°C during 2-4 months. These experiments prove that the normal viability of acorns remains at temperatures not lower than -7°C. Drying of acorns diminishes the germination (drying up to 47% lowered germination to 4%). The normal sowing of acorns is possible in all regions where the winter soil temperatures at depth of 6-8 cm do not fall lower than -5°, -7°C. More intensive frosts can be endured for a short time only.

Headings: 1. Frost effects on plants 2. Acorn viability.

PRAVDIN, L.F.; NEKRASOV, V.I.

Natural grafting in conifers. Bot.zhr. 38 no.6:874-878 N-D '53.
(MLRA 7:1)

1. Institut lesa Akademii nauk SSSR, Moskva.
(*Coniferæ*) (*Grafting*)

KOZLOV, Andrey Grigor'yevich; PRAVDIN, L.P., redaktor; DMITRIYeva, S.I.,
redaktor; SHITS, V.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Experience in propagating the cork oak in the U.S.S.R.] Cpyt
razvedeniia probkovogo duba v SSSR. Moskva, Goslesbumisdat, 1955.
23 p. (MIRA 9:1)

(Cork tree)

COUNTRY : USSR M
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Industrial. Oleiferous.
Sugar.
ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 3, 1959, No. 11031

AUTHOR : Pravdin, L. F.
INST. : Institute of Forestry, AS USSR
TITLE : The Contemporary State of the Scientific Research Work
with the Gutta-percha-bearing Spindle Trees.

ORIG. PUB. : Tr. In-ta lesa. AN SSSR, 1953, 46, 5-10

ABSTRACT : An account of the history of the study of gutta-percha-
bearing spindle trees for the past 10 years is given.
The results of the investigations (methods of detecting
gutta-percha in the bark, the layering of the above-
ground shoots for their enrichment with gutta-percha,
etc.) were used as the basis of a working handbook. --
G. N. Miroshnichenko

CARD: 1/1

-92-

PRAVDIN, L.F., prof.

Flowering branch on a leg. Priroda 47 no.12:127 D '58.
(MIRA 11:12)

1. Institut lesa AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Trees)

PRAVDIN, I.F.; NEKRASOV, V.I.; NIKONCHUK, V.N.; VOTINTSEV, A.M.

Problems of floating larch. Trudy Inst. lesa 45:145-165 '58.
(MIRA 11:11)

(Larch)

(Lumber--Transportation)

AUTHOR: Pravdin, L.F., Professor SOV/26-58-12-42/44

TITLE: A Flowering Shoot on a Log (*Tsvetushchaya vetka na brevne*)

PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1958, Nr 12, p 127 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author answers a reader's question on the phenomenon of a flowering shoot in spring on the log of a tree that had been felled the previous fall. He states that the flower bud had been preformed, invisible to the naked eye, before the tree was felled and started blooming in the following spring on the basis of the moisture which had remained in that part of the log.

ASSOCIATION: Institut lesa AN SSSR, Moskva (The Forest Institute of the AS USSR, Moscow)

Card 1/1

PRAVDIN, L.F., doktor biol. nauk, prof.

Present state of research on gutta-bearing spindle trees. *Trudy*
Inst. lesa 46:5-10 '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Institut lesa AN SSSR.
(Gutta-percha) (Spindle tree)

SIVEROVA, Aleksandra Ivanovna; PRAVDIN, L.F., red.; ARNOL'DOVA, K.S., red.
izd-va; SHITS, V.P., tekhn. red.

[Vegetative reproduction of conifers] Vegetativnoe razmnozhenie
khvoinykh drevesnykh porod. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Gos-
lesbumizdat, 1958. 142 p. (MIRA 11:7)
(Coniferae) (Grafting)

PRAVDIN, L. F.

Cork plants of the U.S.S.R., their utilization and outlook for cultivation. Trudy Bot. inst. Ser. 6 no. 7:394-398 '59.
(MIRA 13:4)

1. Institut lesa AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Amur cork tree) (Oak)

PRAVDIN, L.F., prof., doktor biolog.nauk, otv.red.; SUKACHEV, V.N., akademik, red.; VASIL'YEV, P.V., prof., red.; ZHUKOV, A.B., prof., red.; MOTOVILOV, G.P., prof., red.; P'YAVCHENKO, N.I., prof., red.; FUKS, Ye.A., red.izd-va; PARAKHINA, N.L., tekhn.red.

[Problems of increasing the productivity of forests] Problemy povysheniia produktivnosti lesov; v chetyrekh tomakh. Moskva, Goslesbumisdat. Vol.3. [Introducing in forests fast-growing and economically-valuable tree species] Vvedenie v lesa bystro-rastushchikh i khoziasistvenno tsennnykh drevesnykh porod. 1960. 195 p. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut lesa. 2. Institut lesa Akademii nauk SSSR (for Pravdin).
(Forests and forestry)

VASIL'YEV, P.V., prof., doktor ekon. nauk; PONOMAREV, A.D.; SOLDATOV, A.G., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; MOTOVILOV, G.P., doktor sel'khoz. nauk; NEVZOROV, N.V., kand. ekon. nauk; LOSITSKIY, K.B., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; RODIONOV, A.Ya., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; CHARKINA, A.P., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; LUTSEVICH, A.A., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; KOZHEVNIKOV, M.G., dots.; ALEKSEYEV, P.V., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; ZORIN, A.V., aspirant; BARANOV, N.I., kand. sel'khoz. nauk [deceased]; NAUMENKO, I.M., prof., doktor sel'khoz. nauk; IL'IN, A.I., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; MOISEYENKO, F.P., kand. biol. nauk; ZAKHAROV, V.K., prof., doktor sel'khoz. nauk; GECHIS, Yu.P., starshiy nauchnyy sotr.; BUTENAS, Yu.P., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; BUBLIS, K.A., aspirant; KALNIN'SH, A.Ya., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; ZVIYEDRIS, A.I., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; SUKACHEV, V.N., akad. red.; ZHUKOV, A.B., prof., red.; PRAVDIN, L.F., prof., red.; MAKAROVA, L.V., red. izd-va; LOBANKOVA, R.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Problems of increasing forest productivity in four volumes] Problemy povysheniia produktivnosti lesov v chetyrekh tomakh. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat. Vol.4. [Economic problems of increasing forest productivity and accelerating ripening and cutting ages] Ekonomicheskie voprosy povysheniia produktivnosti lesov, vozrasty spelosti i vozrasty rubok. 1961. 253 p. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut lesa. 2. Nachal'nik Glavnay inspeksii po lesnomu khozyaystvu i polezashchitnomu lesorazvedeniyu Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva SSSR (for Ponomarev).

(Forests and forestry—Economic aspects)

P'YAVCHENKO, N.I., prof., doktor biolog.nauk, otv.red.; SUKACHEV, V.N., akademik, red.; VASIL'YEV, P.V., prof., red.; ZHUKOV, A.B., prof., red.; MOTOVILOV, G.P., prof., red.; PRAVDIN, L.F., prof., red.; FUKS, Ye.A., red.izd-va; BRATISHKO, L.V., tekhn.red.

[Problems in increasing forest production; in 4 volumes] Problemy povyshenija produktivnosti lesov v chetyrekh tomakh. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat. Vol.2. [Forest drainage measures] Lesosushitel'nye meropriyatiia. 1959. 148 p. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Akademija nauk SSSR. Institut lesa. 2. Institut lesa Akademii nauk SSSR (for P'yavchenko).
(Forest management) (Drainage)

VANIN, Aleksandr Ivanovich; PRAVDIN, L.F., prof., rezensent; RUDNITSKIY,
I.N., prepodavatel', rezensent; STEL'MAKHOVICH, M.L., red.;
ARNOL'DOVA, K.S., red.izd-va; BACHURINA, A.M., tekhn.red.

[Dendrology] Dendrologija. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1960. 248 p.
(MIRA 14:1)

1. Institut less Akademii nauk SSSR (for Pravdin). 2. Chuguyev-
Babchanskiy lesnoy tekhnikum (for Rudnitskiy).
(Trees)

PRAVDIN, Leonid Fedorovich, prof.; KABANOV, N.Ye., prof., doktor
biol. nauk, otv. red.; KUL'TIASOV, I.M., ved. red.

[Sosna pine; variability, intraspecific systematics, and
breeding] Sosna obyknovennaia; izmenchivost', vnutrivo-
vaya sistematika i selektsiya. Moskva, Nauka, 1964. 189 p.
(MIRA 17:9)

PRAVDINA, L. I.

Cand Biol Sci - (diss) "Effect of several biological factors on the resistance of rodents to zinc phosphide." Leningrad, 1961. 16 pp; (Leningrad State Pedagogical Inst imeni A. I. Gertsen, Chair of Zoology); 150 copies; price not given; (KL, 6-61 sup, 208)

BRYUKHANENKO, B.A., dotsent, kand. ekonom. nauk; BEN', T.G.;
GERSHTENKERN, S.Ya.; KAGAN, I.S.; PRAVDIN, M.V.; STOGNIY, A.F.;
KHAKHALINA, A.N.; CHERNIKHOV, V.S.; KOBYLYAKOV, I.I., dotsent,
kand. ekonom. nauk; SHIRIYAYEV, P.A., kand. ekonom. nauk

"Economic aspects of ferrous metallurgy" by N.P. Bannyi,
V.B. Brodskii, IA.A. Oblomskii, V.V. Rikman, L.N. Roitburd.
Reviewed by B.A. Briukhanenko and others. Stal' 22 no.6:
562-565 Je '62. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (for Ben', Gershtenkern, Kagan, Pravdin, Stogniy, Khakhalina, Chernikhov).
2. Dneprozerzhinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod-vtuz (for Kobylyakov).

(Iron industry) (Steel industry)
(Brodskii, V.B.) (Oblomskii, IA.A.)
(Rikman, V.V.) (Roitburd, L.N.)

SEREDENKO, M.M., kand.ekon.nauk; KUGUSHEV, M.F. [Kuhushev, M.F.]; PRAVDIN, M.V.; FOMICHEV, V.I.; ALEKSANDROVA, V.P.; GORODETSKIY, N.I. [Horodets'kyi, N.I.]; DYATLOV, T.I.; KALITA, M.S. [Kalyta, M.S.]; DARAGAN, M.V. [Darahan, M.V.]; RADINA, Yu.M.; VOROB'YEVA, K.T. [Vorobyova, K.T.]; LASTIVKA, N.N.; STARODUBSKIY, R.D. [Starodubs'kyi, R.D.]; YATSENKO, P.F.; MUROMTSEVA, G.M. [Muromtseva, H.M.]; RASNER, S.I.; CHERNYAK, K.I.; KOBILYAKOV, I.I. [Kobyliakov, I.I.]; ALEKSANDROVA, V.O., kand.ekonom.nauk, otv.red.; DEMIDYUK, V.F. [Demydiuk, V.F.], red.; LIBERMAN, T.R., tekhn.red.

[Ways of increasing profits in metallurgical industries] Shliakhy pidvyshchennia rentabel'nosti metalurgiinykh pidpryiemstv. Kyiv, Vyd-vo Akad.nauk URSR, 1961. 93 p.

(MIRA 14:6)

1. Akademiya nauk USSR, Kiyev. Institut ekonomiki. 2. Institut ekonomiki AN USSR (for Seredenko, V.P.Aleksandrova, Kalita, Daragan, Radina). 3. Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskiy institut (for Gorodetskiy, Dyatlov). 4. Dneprodzerzhinskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (for Kobilyakov).

(Dnepropetrovsk Province—Steel industry—Costs)

PRAVDIN, N.D.

SMIRNOV, O.V.; PRAVDIN, N.D.; KURIS, M.V.; CHAOIN, K.P.

DDT for protecting man from Xenopsylla cheopsis. Med.paraz. i paraz.
bol.27 no.1:104-105 Ja-F '58. (MIRA 11:4)

(PLEAS,

human infestation by cat's fleas, DDT ther. (Rus))

(DDT, therapeutic use

human infestation by cat's fleas, results (Rus))

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342"

PRAVDIN, N. S.

DECEASED

1954

Medicine

see ILC

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R0013429

PRAVDIN, N.V., kand. tekhn. nauk (Gomel')

Baggage and mail handling facilities in passenger stations.
Zhel. dor. transp. 47 no. 11:37-39 N '65 (MIRA 19:1)

PRAVDIN, N. V.

"Basic Requirements for Railroad Stations (District and Intermediate) When Electric Locomotives Are Used." Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Order of Lenin and Labor Red Banner Inst of Railroad Transport Engineers imeni I. V. Stalin, Min Communications USSR, Moscow, 1954. (KL, No 1, Jan 55)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12)

SO: SUM No. 556, 24 Jun 55

PANOV, N. V.

"Basic Requirements for Railroad Stations (District and Intermediate) When Electric Locomotives are Used." Gaid Tech Sci, Moscow Order of Lenin and Labor Red Banner Inst of Railroad Transport Engineers imeni I. V. Stalin, Min Communications USSR, Moscow, 1954. (KL, No 1, Jan 55)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions.(13)
SO: Sum. No. 598, 29 Jul 55

PRAVDIN, Nikolay Vladimirovich, kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.;
BANEK, Tamara Semenovna, kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.;
TSIKUNOV, Anton Yefimovich, kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.;
YARMOLENKO, Vasiliy Yefimovich, kand. tekhn. nauk,
dots.; SAVCHENKO, I.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.

[Passenger stations and coach yards] Passazhirskie i
tekhnicheskie stantsii. Moskva, Transport, 1965. 223 p.
(MIRA 18:7)

PRAVDIN, S.

Manufacture of viscose in Italy and of newsprint in France.
Bum. prom. 34 no. 4:22-23 Ap '59. (MIREA 12:7)

1. Glavnnyy inzhener Tallinskogo tsellyulocno-bumazhnogo kombinata.
(Italy--Woodpulp) (France--Newsprint)

Pravdin, S.

Revolving resin separator. Tr. from the Russian. p. 259.
PAPIR A CELULOSA. (Ministerstvo lesu a drevarskeho prumyslu)
Praha. Vol. 9, no. 12, Dec. 1954.

SOURCE: EEAL - LC Vol. 5 No. 10 Oct. 1956

CA

23

Controlling pulp viscosity during bleaching. S. N. Pravdin. *Bumassays Prom.* 15, No. 4, 40-53 (1936). The viscosity of pulp in the last stages of bleaching is detd. in 18 min. with an accuracy of 2-5%, corresponding to 10-16 millipoise of the xanthate method. Press out a sample (equal to about 0.6 g. of air-dry pulp), disintegrate it on a watch glass with a needle and then treat it with 5 cc. of 20% NH₄OH for 3 min. by kneading with a glass rod. Transfer the mix. into a glass-stoppered tank (70 cc. capacity) contg. 35 cc. of the cuprammonium soln. (1.8% Cu + 20% NH₄OH) and 20 metal balls (2-3 mm. in diam.), shake mechanically for 5 min. and let rest at 20° for 5 min. Replace the glass stopper by a rubber stopper fitted with a calibrated pipet and det. the viscosity in sec. A graph is given for computing the results in millipoise of the xanthate method. A tentative table is shown for approx. estn. of the corresponding viscosities of the finished dry pulp.
Chas. Blanc

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

NAGRODSKIY, I.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; PRAVDIN, S.N.

Controlling pitch problems by establishing a required pH in
the pulping medium. Bum.prom. 34 no.8:13-14 Ag '59.
(MIRA 12:12)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsellyuloznoy i bumazhnoy promyshlennosti (for Nagrodskiy). 2. Glavnyy inzh. Tallinskogo tsellyulozno-bumazhnogo kombinata(for Pravdin).

(Woodpulp)

PRAVDIN, S.N., inzhener.

Rotary resin separators. Bum.prom. 29 no. 8:20-22 Ag '54. (MLR 7:9)
(Separators (Machines))

PRAVDIN, V.A., ekonomist

Improve the quality of fresh vegetables. Nauka i povedop.v
sel'khoz. 7 no.7:60-61 Jl '57. (MLRA 10:8)
(Vegetable gardening)

DOBROVOL'SKIY, I.P.; USTUPNYY, V.A.; AKULOV, P.V.; PRAVDIN, V.N.

Modification of the spraying system for coke quenching. Koks
i khim. no.12:25-27 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Chelyabinskij metallurgicheskiy zavod.

Pravdin, V. N.; Uspenskiy, A. N.

"Experimental Investigation of Heat and Mass Transfer of the Ribbon-Casting Machine Dryer"

Report presented at the Conference on Heat and Transfer. Minsk, USSR, 5-10 June 61

PRAVDIN V. M. and USPENSKIY, A. N.

"Experimental study of the heat- and mass-exchange of the 'river' in
a strip-casting machine."

Report presented at the 1st All-Union Conference on Heat- and Mass-Exchange,
Minsk, RSFSR, 5-9 June 1961

PRAVDIN, V. N.; KURDOVA, R. I.

"Thermal properties of resin in the process of its production."

report submitted for 2nd All-Union Conf on Heat & Mass Transfer, Minsk, 4-12
May 1964.

Voronezh Polytechnical Inst.

PRAVDIN, V.S., inzh.

Unit for continuous steel casting. Bezop.truda v prom. 3 no.1:23-24
Ja '59. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Otdel nepreryvnoy razlivki stali Vsesoyuznogo-issledovatel'skogo
instituta chernoy metallurgii.
(Continuous casting--Equipment and supplies)

BARSKOV, S., inzh.; (g.Sverdlovsk); BRUK-LEVINSCH, T., kand.tehn.nauk
(g.Sverdlovsk), PRAVDIN, Ye., inzh. (g.Sverdlovsk)

Investigating the performance of aeration tanks in the Ural Mountain
region. Zhil.-kom. khoz. 10 no.11:20-22 '60. (MIM 13:11)
(Sverdlovsk Province--Sewage--Purification)

BURCHAK, G.P., dots.; BULANOVA, N.F., assistant; ZYLEV, B.V.,
dots.; PRAVDIN, Zh.L., dots.; KUROVA, A.V., red.

[Methods manual on the solution of problems in theoretical mechanics; dynamics] Metodicheskoe posobie po resheniu zadach teoreticheskoi mekhaniki; dinamika. Moskva, Mosk. in-t inzhenerov zhel-dor. transp., 1962. (MIRA 18:8)
163 p.

PRAVDIN, ZH.L.

VINOGRADOV, G.P.; TRESHOHALIN, I.M.; PRAVDIN, Zh.L.

New fittings for passenger cars. Trudy TSNII MPS 45:4-97 '51.
[Microfilm] (MLRA 7:10)
(Railroads--Passenger cars)

VERSHINSKIY, S.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; PRAVDIN, Zh.L., kandidat
tekhnicheskikh nauk; FEDOSEYEV, A.V., inzhener

Results of tests of large-capacity tank cars. Tekh.zhel.dor. 7
no.1:30-31 Ja '48. (MLRA 8:11)
(Tank cars)

KHRUSHCHEV, V.G.; DARENKAYA, N.G.; PRAVDINA, G.M.

Behavior of mice following gamma irradiation. Radiobiologija 1
no.6:940-945 '61. (MIA 15:2)
(GAMMA RAYS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

PRAVDINA, G.M. (Moskva)

Behavior of fish in the zone of radiation sources. Biul.
eksp. biol. i med. 60 no.11:88-91 N '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Submitted December 7, 1964.

PRAVDINA, G.M.; DARENSKAYA, N.G.

Comparative radiosensitivity of Vistar rats and nonpedigree rats.
Radiobiologia 5 no.1:150-151 '65. (MIRA 18:3)

SKURATOVICH, A.A.; PRAVDINA, G.M.

Characteristics of the biological action of ultrafractionated
(pulsed) irradiation. Med. rad. 10 no.2:28-35 F '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

KHRUSHCHEV, V.G.; PRAVDINA, G.M.; DARENSKAYA, N.G.

Behavior of the fruit fly (*Drosophila melanogaster*) during irradiation.
Radiobiologija 2 no.2:272-279 '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(RADIATION--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (FRUIT FLIES)

27.2400

32759

S/205/61/001/006/019/022

D243/D305

AUTHORS: Khrushichev, V.G., Darenetskaya, N.G., and Pravdina, G.M.

TITLE: The behavior of mice in a field of γ -radiation

PERIODICAL: Radiobiologiya, v. 1, no. 6, 1961, 940 - 945

TEXT: The authors studied mouse behavior in a γ -radiation field by a new method. Previous work is briefly surveyed and its limitations indicated, namely: 1) There is little information on the immediate effects of radiation; 2) The qualitative aspect of responses is usually described; 3) High radiation doses were used; and 4) Reactions were studied against a background of active radiation sickness. In the present method the animal chooses water or food from an irradiated or protected site. A special, two-sectioned chamber or organic glass was constructed, the sections being joined by a passage which could be closed when needed. In one chamber, the animals were kept, and in the other, were two symmetrically placed troughs, surrounded by lead shields. A ^{60}Co preparation sited nearby acted as a γ -radiation source, equivalent to 90 mg. equiv. of

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The behavior of mice in a field ...

radium. Duration of the animal's stay at the water trough was measured. 70 white mice of 18 - 22 g wt. were subjected to total, cranial or abdominal radiation. Groups of 10 - 20 mice were kept in the chamber constantly, mainly in the first compartment, entering the second for short periods to feed. The acclimatization period was 2-3 weeks. Before irradiation, both troughs were used equally. With total irradiation, observations were carried out over a 70 day period. Irradiation during feeding was 0.0023 rads/sec, the source changing from one trough to the other five times. In cranial and abdominal radiation, observations were carried out over 45 days, after which the animals were killed and autopsied, and 55 days, respectively. The source switched troughs three times, and the radiation rate was 0.35 - 0.45 rads/sec. After irradiation, water intake fell in most cases for 2-3 days, most markedly after cranial irradiation. Then, water was selectively taken at the unirradiated trough. This selectivity occurred after all types of radiation but was commonest after total irradiation; it was shown, moreover, that it begins immediately after radiation commences, i.e. at doses of 1-2 rads. for cranial and abdominal irradiation and 0.001 - 0.05 rads. for total radiation. Experiments were carried out to demon-

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The behavior of mice in a field ...

strate that selectivity was not caused by post-radiation changes in water properties or radical and peroxide compound formation or by light sensations. It is not the result of the damaging action of γ -radiation or mediated via the visual, suprarenal and hypophyseal systems (Ref. 25: J. Garcia and D.J. Kimeldorf, Compar, and Physiol Psychol. 51, 288, 1958). It is suggested that this method can be used to study the reaction of other organs to radiation and to determine threshold doses and individual sensitivity. There are 2 figures and 26 references: 10 Soviet-bloc and 16 non-Soviet-bloc. The four most recent references to the English-language publications read as follows: O.D. Hug, Intern. J. Rad. Biology, 1960, Suppl.; D.J. Kimeldorf, J. Garcia and D.O. Rubadeou, Radiation Res. 12, 6, 710, 1960; H.L. Andrews and L.M. Cameron, Proc. Soc. Exptl. Biol. and Med., 103, 3, 565, 1960; J. Garcia and D.J. Kimeldorf, Radiation Res., 12, 6, 719, 1960.

X

SUBMITTED: July 19, 1961

Card 3/3

L 01278-67 EWT(m) GD

ACC NR: AT6031234

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0001/0008

AUTHOR: Pravdina, G. M.; Zagorskaya, I. B.

ORG: none

TITLE: On seasonal variations in the radiation sensitivity of white rabbits

SOURCE: USSR. Gosudarstvennyy komitet po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii.
Doklady, 1965. K voprosu o sezonnnykh kolebaniyakh radiochuvstvitel'nosti
krolikov, 1-8

TOPIC TAGS: radiation, radiation effect, sensitivity, seasonal radiation,
radiation dosage, lethal radiation dosage, seasonal lethal radiation dosage

ABSTRACT: A quantitative study was made of the effect of the time of year on the mortality rate of white rabbits from exposure to radiation. A gamma-ray source was used to irradiate 280 white rabbits at 400—900 r during different months of the year. The criterion used was the amount of radiation (LD_{50}) lethal to 50% of the rabbits. This was determined by the method of maximum credibility. The study showed that the dependence of the lethal dosage SD_{50} on the time of the year follows

Card 1/2

L 01278-67

ACC NR: AT6031234

a sinusoidal curve. The difference between the value of SD₅₀ in January (highest mortality) and July (lowest) was 175 r. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 5 figures.

[SP]

[Authors' abstract]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 001 /

Card 2/2 mjs

L 04237-67 EWT(m) RD/GD

ACC NR: AT6031238

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0001/0019

AUTHOR: Darenskaya, N. G.; Pravdina, G. M.; Khrushchev, V. G.

43

B+/

ORG: none

TITLE: Behavior of living organisms in radiation fields 16

SOURCE: USSR. Gosudarstvennyy komitet po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii.
Doklady, 1965. Povedeniye zhivykh organizmov v polyakh izlucheniya, 1-19

TOPIC TAGS: radiation sensitivity, radiation biologic effect, radiation effect,
radiation threshold, irradiation effect, gamma radiation

ABSTRACT: A method is described which makes it possible to measure the reactions of different species of animals to small amounts of radiation emitted at a constant rate, and thus to determine their individual sensitivity to radiation. The method was used to test the radiation sensitivity of mice, rats, guinea pigs, and monkeys. It was found that the animals reacted to very small amounts of radiation: 1—2 r when irradiated in the cephalic or abdominal region, and 0.001—0.05 r when exposed to total-body irradiation. It was also found that the different species developed the ability to sense and avoid the danger zone; thus a drinking

Card 1/2

L 04237-67

ACC NR: AT6031238

bowl kept in a zone of gamma radiation was not used by the animals. Threshold amounts to which animals reacted under total radiation were: 0.0017 r/sec for guinea pigs, 0.0023 r/sec for mice, and 0.0127 r/sec for rats. Orig. art. has: 7 figures. [Based on authors' abstract]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 016/ OTH REF: 020/

Card 2/2 plw

L 00779-67 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD
ACC NR: AP6023708

SOURCE CODE: UR/0126/66/021/004/0639/0640

61
B

AUTHOR: Prekul, A. F.; Volkenshteyn, N. V.

ORG: Institute of Metal Physics, AN SSSR (Institut fiziki metallov AN SSSR)

TITLE: Fluctuations and jumps of flux in superconducting solenoids

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 21, no. 4, 1966, 639-640

TOPIC TAGS: external magnetic field, homogeneous magnetic field, solenoid, superconductivity

ABSTRACT: It is known that flux jumps in specimens of superconducting material placed in an external magnetic field occur only in a certain definite region of a magnetic field, whereas in superconducting coils under self-excitation conditions they are observed up to the transition to the normal state. This effect was investigated in coils made of 65BT conductor. The coil being studied was placed in a practically homogeneous magnetic field of a large superconducting solenoid. In the case of the coil placed in the external field, small-amplitude fluctuations of magnetic flux begin in fields of 200-300 Oe; as the magnetic field increases further, the number and duration of the fluctuations decrease. In the case of self-excitation conditions, the pulses are of the same form as in the preceding case, but are observed up to the transition to the normal state. At certain values of the current in the coil, jumps which are huge in amplitude and duration (e. g., 250 msec) appear. The variation of the characteristic

UDC: 537.312.62

Card 1/2

L 00779-67

ACC NR: AP6023708

H = H(I) on the axis of a large solenoid in the presence of the coil being studied was investigated. It is concluded that large flux jumps are due to the appearance of a metastable region of finite resistance in the material of the coil. Orig. art. has 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 16Aug65/ OTH REF: 004

awm

Card 2/2

PRAVDINA, I.S.

Pravdina, I.S. "A method of solving the reverse geodesical problem on a spheroid",
Trudy Novosib. in-ta inzhenerov geodezii, aerofotos"jinki i kartografii, Vcl. II, 1949,
p. 101-06.

SO: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis 'nykh Statey no. 9, 1949)

PR.RVD/104, K.I.

SESSION D-5-6 : The Effect of Oxygen at the Cellular and Mutational Level II.

(a)
Persorption Hypothesis of the Oxygen Effect

V. P. Parfok, G. F. Krupnova and K. I. Pravdina

3

Monatomic narcotics (inert gases) and low molecular narcotics (N_2 , N_2O , CH_4 , cyclopropane), under pressure and added to air, diminish the radiosensitivity of animal, plant and bacterial cells to the anoxic level. The mechanism of this protection, observed by Ebert, Howard and Hormey (1959, 1961), is probably the competition between narcotics and oxygen in the lipid structures of the nucleus. The other low molecular narcotics also have analogous protective activity; they reduce the inhibition of the growth and the number of abnormal ane- and telephates in the roots of *Vicia faba*. But the maximal protective effect of alcohols, hydrocarbons and fluoro-chloro-hydrocarbons is less than the effect of inert gases. The protective activity of alcohols becomes less from methyl to butyl alcohol, though the capacity of alcohols to penetrate into the cell and to replace other substances (dyes) in the cell varies inversely.

Comparing the protective effectiveness of low-molecular narcotics and their molecular volume, we found a distinct negative correlation. The substances with a molecular volume of about 100 Å have no protective effect of this type.

We suppose that competition of narcotics and O_2 takes place, not only on the surface of radiosensitive polymers, but also in those pores whose dimensions slightly exceed those of O_2 molecules. In this case, adsorption competition with oxygen will involve only molecules of equal or lesser size. Results are discussed in order to determine the nature, configuration and localization of radiosensitive structures.

Institute of Cytology, Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Leningrad

report presented at the 2nd Intl. Congress of Radiation Research,
Harrogate/Yorkshire, Gt. Brit., 5-11 Aug 1962

39567
S/205/62/002/003/013/015
1015/1215

27.2400

2220

AUTHOR:

Paribok, V. P., Krupnova, G. F. and Pravdina, K. I.

TITLE:

The nature of the anti-radiation effect of narcotics and the localisation of the sensitizing effect of oxygen

PERIODICAL:

Radiobiologiya, v. 2, no. 3, 1962, 473-480

TEXT: It has previously been established that the gases N₂, H₂, He, Ar, Kr, Xe, N₂O, C₂H₄ and (C₂H)₃ (cyclopropane), all of which are narcotics, have a radiation protective effect due to the inverse relationship of the isoeffective pressure to the distribution coefficient of lipid-aqueous phases and the direct dependence of this coefficient to the absorptive properties of these substances. The anti-radiation effect of non-gaseous narcotics (methanol, ethanol, propanol and butanol) as well as of other substances not yet investigated (acetylene, ethylene, ether, acetone and freons) were now studied. Experiments were performed on Vicia faba bean germs, placed in a calorimetric bomb and X-irradiated with 210-280r at a dose rate of 50r/min; the various protective substances were present during the irradiation — the gases at pressures of 20-40 atm. These substances showed no protective effect before or after irradiation. Methanol showed the best protective effect among the alcohols. Ethanol, propanol and butanol had a markedly weaker protective effect and acetone had no effect at all. The protective effect of acetylene, ethylene and freons was much weaker than that of the inert gases (N₂, Ar, etc.). As for the nature of the anti-radiation activity of these substances, and the site of the

Card 1/2

The nature of...

S/205/62/002/003/013/015
1015/1215

oxygen active during radiation, a new hypothesis (of persorption) is stressed. There are 4 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut tsitologii AN SSSR, Laboratoriya radiatsionnoy tsitologii (Institute of Cytology, AS USSR, Laboratory of Radiation Cytology) Leningrad

SUBMITTED: June 21, 1961

Card 2/2

PRAVDINA, K.I.

Changes of deoxyribonuclease activity under the influence of
X-ray irradiation. Sbor. rab. Inst. tsit. no. 48114-125 '63
(MIRA 17:3)

PRAVDINA, K.I.

Spectrophotometric evaluation of the radiation damage to hemoglobin.
Radiobiologia 4 no.1:10-17 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Institut tsitologii AN SSSR, Leningrad.

PRAVDINA, K.I.; TIUNOV, L.A.

Effect of X rays on the xanthine oxidase and aldehyde dehydrogenase activity in the livers of white rats. Med.rad. 4 no.12:81-82 D '59.

(MIRA 13:5)

(LIVER radiation eff.)
(OXIDASES metab.)
(DEHYDROGENASES metab)

ACCESSION NR: AP4015078

S/0205/64/004/001/0010/0017

AUTHOR: Pravdina, K. I.

TITLE: Spectrophotometric evaluation of hemoglobin radiation damage

SOURCE: Radiobiologiya, v. 4, no. 1, 1964, 10-17

TOPIC TAGS: x-irradiation, hemoglobin radiation damage, spectrophotometric method, oxygen radiosensitizing action, methylglobin formation, hypochromic effect, globin radiosensitivity, long wavelength spectrophotometry

ABSTRACT: The possibility of evaluating hemoglobin radiation damage and the radiosensitizing effect of oxygen on hemoglobin solutions by spectrophotometric analysis was investigated in a series of experiments. Solutions of oxygenated (HbO_2) and oxidized (MtHb) hemoglobin of rats and pigeons were x-irradiated (RUM-11 unit, 180 kv, 20 ma, 700 r/min) from 1 to 120 min. Radiation damage was determined by change in light absorption values, measured before and after irradiation by a spectrophotometer at 416, 540, and 578 millimicrons for HbO_2 solutions and 555 millimicrons for MtHb solutions. Findings indicate that radiation damage can be detected with long wavelength

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4015078

spectrophotometry by the drop in hemoglobin absorption values at 578 millimicrons. Damage can be found in hemoglobin solutions with concentrations as low as 80% and with minimum radiation doses of 2-3 kr. Radiation damage of the hemoglobin molecule increases with solution concentration reduced to 80%. HbO₂ absorption values sharply increase at 630 millimicrons. The effect of oxygen on hemoglobin during radiation can be measured by methylglobin formation. With the protein part of the irradiated hemoglobin molecule displaying higher radiosensitivity including earlier alkaline denaturation, the selection of any radioprotective substance should be based on its capacity to prevent change in the globin part. The authors "express their gratitude to Professor V. P. Paribok for his valuable advice and interest in the work and also to L. M. Kabanova for daily assistance in staging the experiments." Orig. art. has: 7 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut tsitologii AN SSSR, Leningrad (Cytology Institute AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 28Mar63 DATE ACQ: 12Mar64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 020
Card2/2

PARIBOK, V. P.; KRUPNOVA, G. F.; PRAVDINA, K. I.

Nature of the radiation protective effect of narcotics and
localization of the sensitizing action of oxygen. Radiobiologija
2 no.3:473-480 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Institut tsitologii AN SSSR i Laboratoriya radiatsionnoy
tsitologii, Leningrad.

(RADIATION PROTECTION) (NARCOTICS)
(OXYGEN—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

PRAVDINA, K.I. (Leningrad, kanal Griboyedova, d. 74, kv. 41.)

Arginase activity in the tissues of animals with tumors. Vop. onk.
3 no.1:79-85 '57 (MIRA 10:4)

1. Iz biokhimicheskoy laboratorii (zav.-prof. A.N. Parshin)
Instituta onkologii AMN SSSR (dir.-chl.-kor. AMN SSSR prof. A.I.
Serebrov)
(NEOPLASMS, metab.
arginase activity in tissues of tumor-bearing animals)
(AMIDASES
same)

BARENBOYM, G.M.; PINTO, R.I.; PRAVDINA, K.I.

Effect of X-ray irradiation on the ultraviolet fluorescence of
isolated nuclei and mitochondria. Radiobiologia 3 no.1:8-12
'63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Institut tsitologii AN SSSR, Leningrad.
(CELL NUCLEI) (MITOCHONDRIA)
(X RAYS—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (FLUORESCENCE)

S/205/63/003/001/002/029
E065/E485

AUTHORS: Barenboym, G.M., Pinto, R.I., Pravdina, K.I.

TITLE: The effect of X-rays on the induced ultraviolet fluorescence of isolated cell nuclei and mitochondria

PERIODICAL: Radiobiologiya, v.3, no.1, 1963, 8-12

TEXT: The effect of ionizing radiation on the isolated cell nuclei and mitochondria from the liver and spleen of rats was studied using the induced fluorescence with Acridine Orange (0.001%). The X-ray installation used was PYM-11 (RUM-11) without a filter. The X-ray tube was operated at 200 kV and 20 mA; a dose of 1820 r/min was given for 5, 20 and 40 minutes. The fall of the fluorescence intensity was very rapid in cell nuclei and mitochondria which have been subjected to the ionizing radiation. The nuclei of cells from the spleen were more susceptible to radiation than the nuclei of liver cells. The described technique is more sensitive for detecting radiation injuries in cells than most biochemical tests. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut tsitologii AN SSSR, Leningrad
(Institute of Cytology AS USSR, Leningrad)

Card 1/1 SUBMITTED: April 21, 1962

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 16 Vol 7/9 Cancer Sept 59

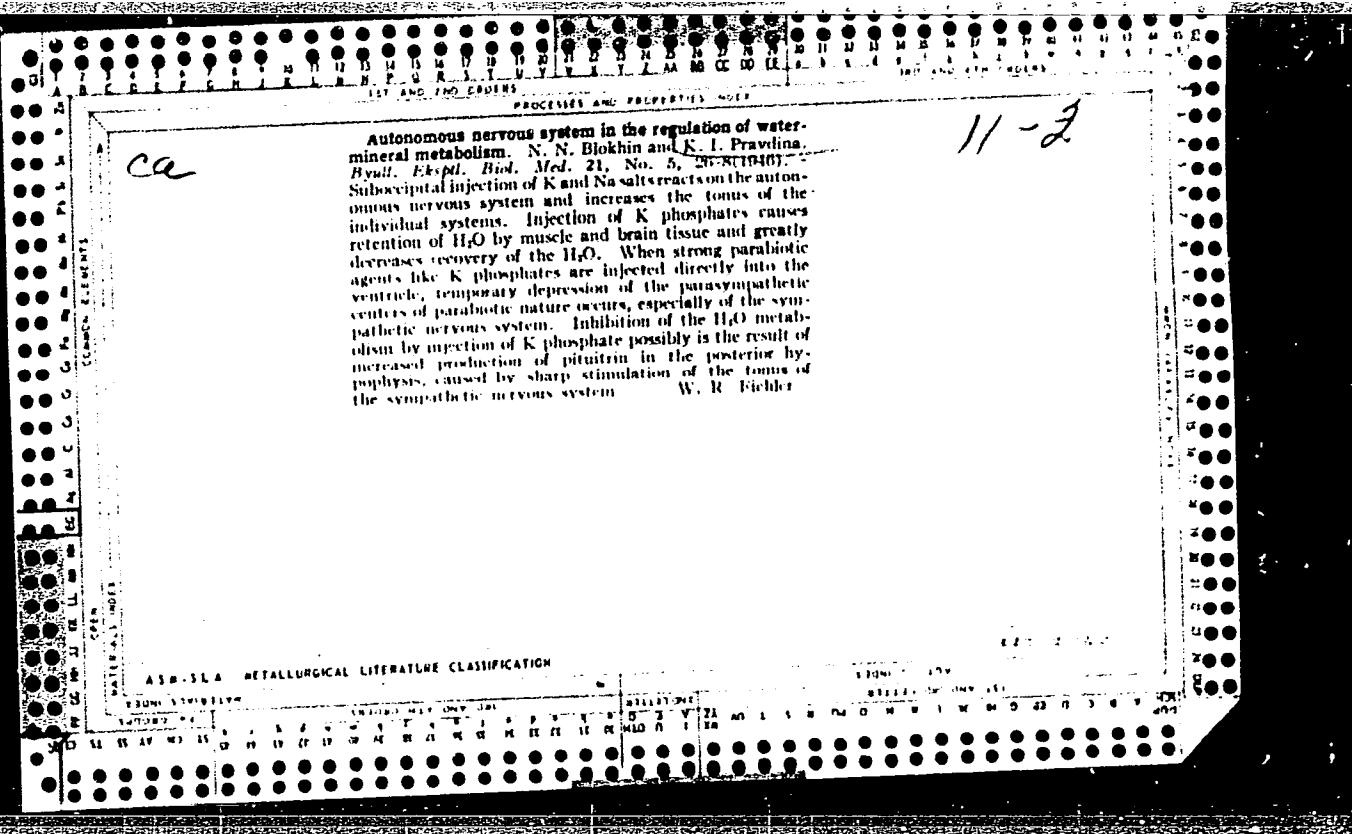
3608. Free arginine in tumours and tumour-bearing animals (Russian text) PRAVDINA K. I. Inst. of Oncol. AMS, Leningrad *Vopr. Onkol.* 1959, 5/2 (163-167) Tables 3

After injection of L- and DL-arginine the content of arginine in hepatomata was distinctly higher than in the liver of the same animal. In the MOP tumour strain a reverse correlation was noticed. Without preliminary injection of arginine no definite correlation in the content of free arginine in the tumour and the normal tissue was observed. No influence of growing MOP tumours on the concentration of the free arginine in the blood and tissues of tumour-bearing animals was established.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 16 Vol. 5/10 Cancer Oct 57

3689. PRAVDENA K. I. *Arginase activity study of tissues in tumour-bearing animals* (Russian text) Vop. Onkol. 1957, 3/1 (79-85) Tables 5

The arginase activity of liver in tumour-bearing animals and in tumorous and homologous normal tissues has been investigated. Experimental studies have ascertained the lack of effect of Brown-Pearce, strain MOP tumours and hepatomas on arginase activity of the tumour-bearing animal liver. Arginase activity of mouse transplanted hepatoma is lower than that of animal liver; however, the arginase activity of strain MOP tumour is higher than that found in muscles of the same rat. The enhancing effect on the activity of arginase in strain MOP tumour of manganese was found to be higher than on that of the muscles of the same rat.



PRAVDINA, K.I.

Thermostability of aldolase in related amphibian species.

Sbor.rab. Inst. tsit. no.8:193-199 '65.

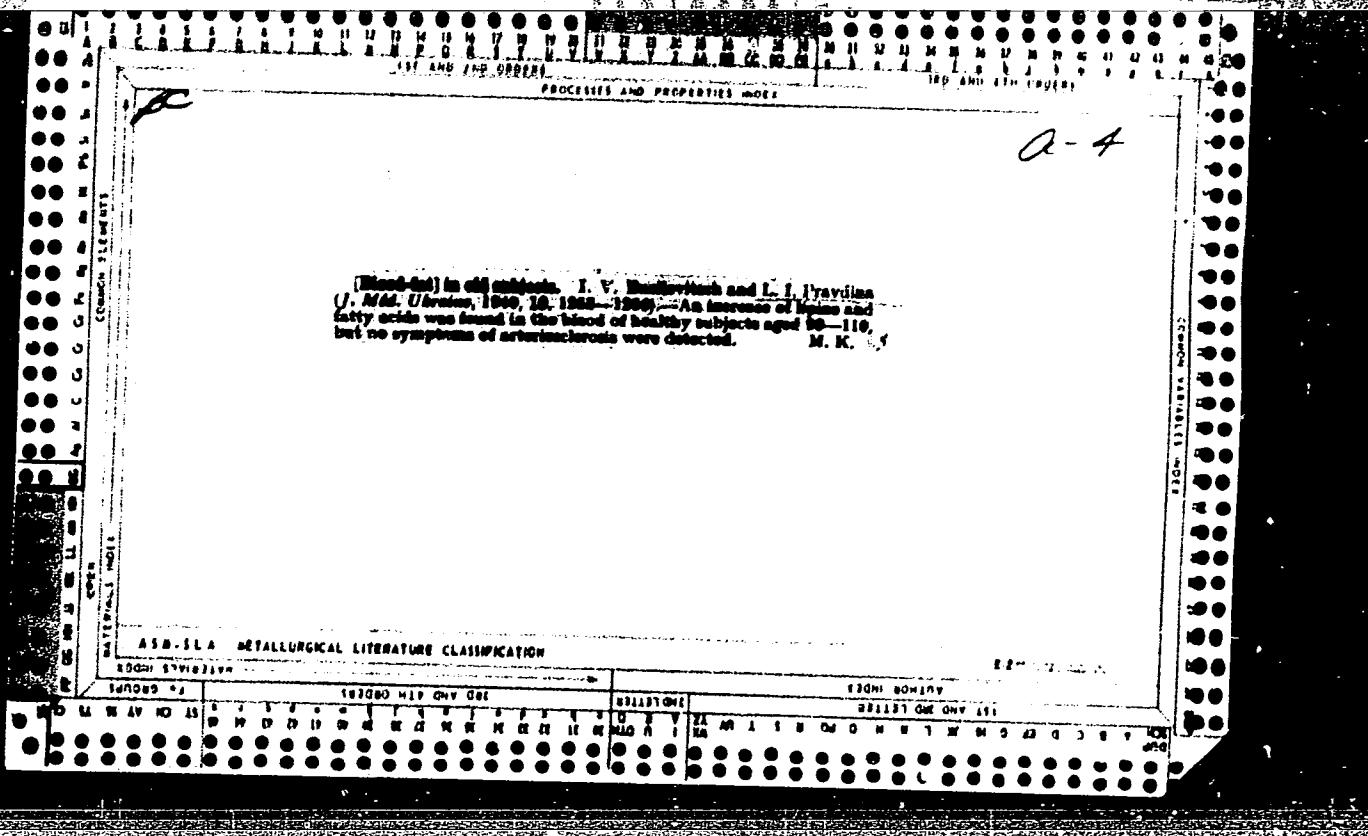
(MIRA 18:12)

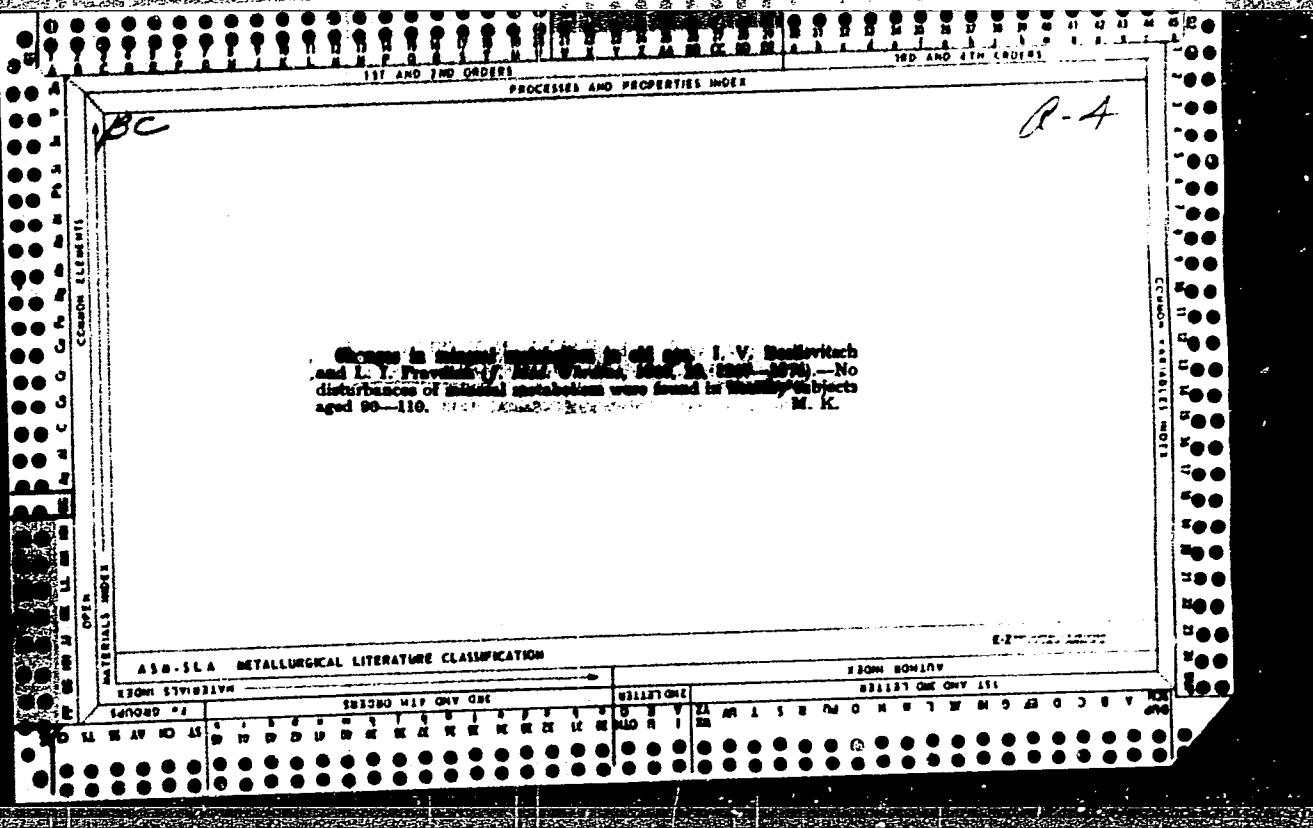
1. Laboratoriya srovnitel'noy tsitologii Instituta tsitologii
AN SSSR, Leningrad.

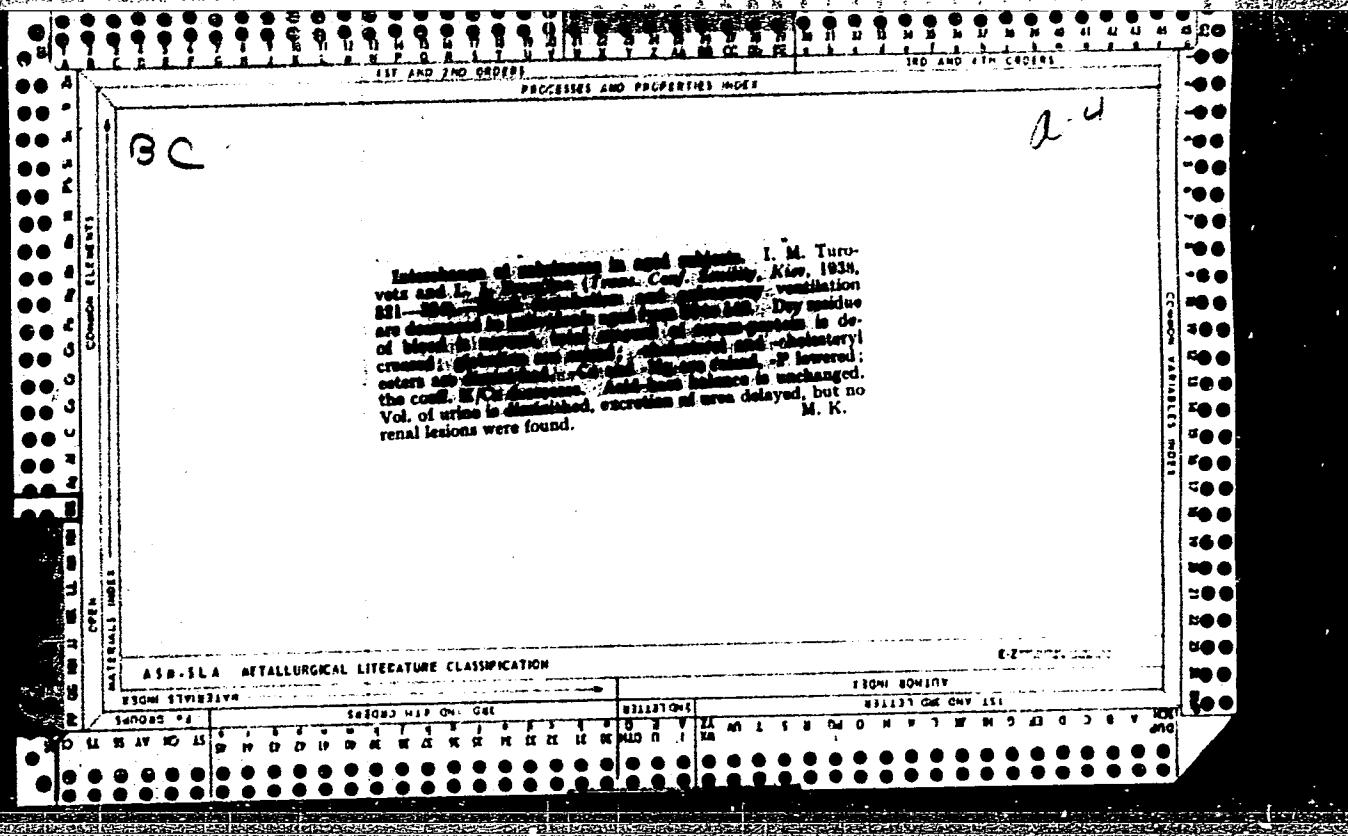
GODUNOVA, N.K. [Hodunova, N.K.], kand.med.nauk; PRAVDINA, L.I.

Effect of exercise therapy on external breathing in pregnant women
and new mothers with cardiovascular diseases. Ped., akush. i gin.
20 no.2:46-50 '58. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Otdel vnutrenney patologii beremennyykh (zav. - kand.med.nauk
N.A. Panchenko) Ukrainskogo instituta klinicheskoy meditsiny (direktor -
prof. A.L. Mikhnev).
(RESPIRATION) (CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM--DISEASES)







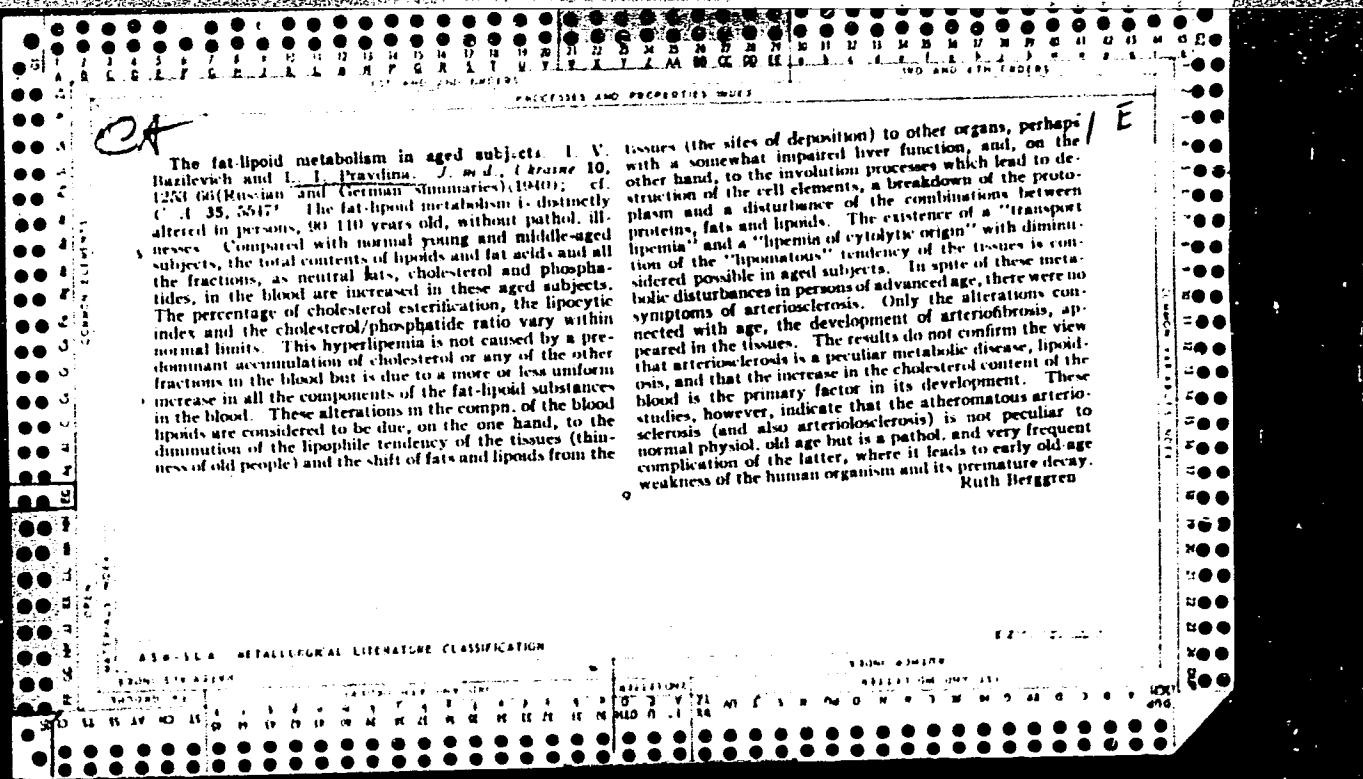
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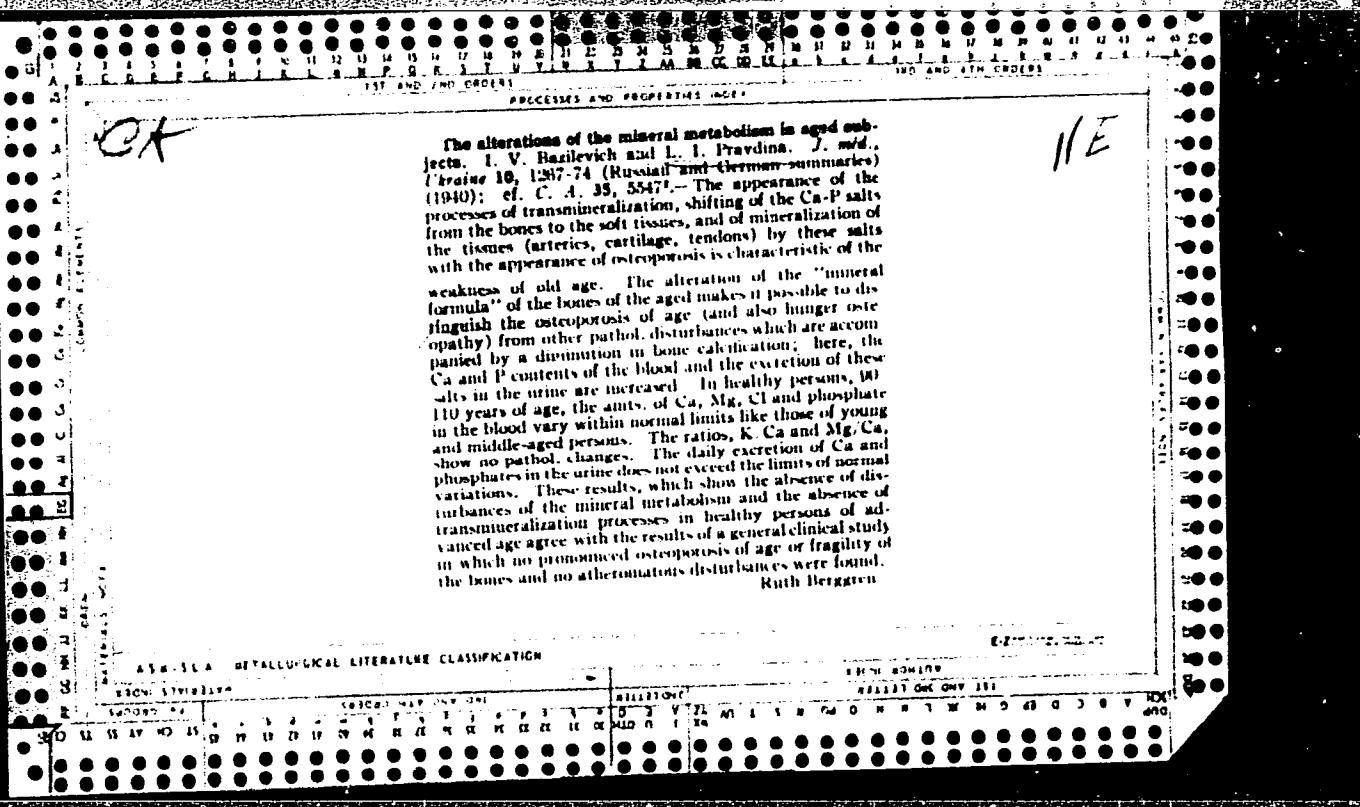
Interchange of substances in aged subjects. I. M. Turovets and L. I. Pravdina. *Trans. Conf. Senility, Kiev 1938*, 321-347 (M. C. A. 33, 2500; 34, 1300).—Basal metabolism and pulmonary ventilation are decreased in individuals aged from 60 to 140. Dry residue of blood is normal, total amt. of serum protein is decreased; globulins are raised; cholesterol and cholestryl esters are diminished. Ca and Mg are raised, P lowered; the coeff. K/Ca decreases. Acid-base balance is unchanged. Vol. of urine is diminished, excretion of urea delayed, but no renal lesions were found.

B. C. P. A.

AS-4-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SEARCHED										INDEXED									
SEARCHED					INDEXED					SEARCHED					INDEXED				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓





PRAVDINA, L.I., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Acidity of the stomach contents from certain species of
rodents. Trudy VIZR no.12:145-150 '58.
(MIRA 13:5)
(RODENTIA) (STOMACH)

BOYKO, V.K., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; PRAVDINA, L.I., nauchnyy sotrudnik
(Kiyev)

Blood proteins in peptic ulcer patients. Vrach.delo no.7:761-762
Jl '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Otdel klinicheskoy khirurgii (zav. - A.L. Pkhakadze) Ukrainskogo
nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta klinicheskoy meditsiny im.
akademika N.D. Strazhesko.
(BLOOD PROTEINS) (PEPTIC ULCER)

PRAVDINA, L.I., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Length of time food stays in the digestive tracts of the
common and social voles and of white mice. Trudy VIZR no.12:
138-144 '58. (MIRA 13:5)

(DIGESTION) (MICE)

SMOLIN, A.N., PRAVDINA, N.F.

Interrelation of carbohydrate and nitrogen metabolism in tussah
moth pupae during metamorphosis [with summary in English].
Biokhimiia 23 no.6:819-823 N-D '58 (MIRA 11:12)

1. Laboratoriya organicheskoy i biologicheskoy khimii Moskovskogo
gosudarstvennog pedagogicheskogo instituta imeni V.I. Lenina.
(SILKWORMS)
(INSECTS--DEVELOPMENT)
(METABOLISM)

PRAVDINA, N.F.

Amino acid synthesis and decomposition in the organism of the Chinese tussah moth during the cocoon spinning and early pupal period. Biokhimia 28 no.3;395-401 My-Je '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Chair of Organic and Biological Chemistry, State Pedagogical Institute, Moscow.

PRAVDINA, N.F.; SMOLIN, A.N.

Synthesis and decomposition of glycogen in the organism
of the chrysalis of Chinese tussah moth during meta-
morphosis. Uch. zap. MGPI 140:255-260 '58. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Iz laboratorii organicheskoy i biologicheskoy khimii
Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo pedagogicheskogo instituta
imeni Lenina.

CA

117

Reduction of dehydroascorbic acid in living tissues.
N. I. Pravdina (State Univ., Leningrad). *Trudy Lenin-
grad. Obshchestva Estestvoznanija, Otdel. Fiziol. i Biokhim.*
69, No. 5, 178-84 (1950).—Biochem. reduction of dehydro-
ascorbic acid is not necessarily enzymic. Compds. rich
in SH groups, e.g. glutathione and tissue proteins, can ef-
fect the reduction. As pH rose from 4.40 to 9.18, reduction
activity increased (with a discontinuity near pH 7). Tests
were made with tissue from rat liver, kidney, brain, and
muscle.

Julian F. Smith

PRAVDINA, N.I.

VLADIMIROV, G.Ye.; IVANOVA, T.N.; PRAVDINA, N.I.

Effect of the functional state on phosphorus compounds metabolism
in cerebral tissue. Biokhimia 19 no.5:578-585 8-0 '54. (MLRA 7:11)

1. Laboratoriya biokhimii nervnoy sistemy Instituta fiziologii
im. I.P.Pavlova Akademii nauk SSSR, Leningrad.

(BRAIN, metabolism,
phosphorus, eff. of stimulation)

(PHOSPHORUS, metabolism,
brain, eff. of stimulation)

PRAVDINA, N.I.

Methods of determination of the ratio of renewal of nucleic acids in brain tissue. T. V. Ivanova and N. I. Pravdina. *Biofizika Akad. Nauk SSSR*, 1955, 5, 645. (U.S.S.R.)
H. H. Koch (cf. Davidson, et al., J. A. C. 47, 1442) showed that the Schmitz-Panhauser method of detn. of ribonucleic acid is inaccurate and yields the sum of several p-counts, admists. Hence the method gives erroneous values of nucleic acid renewal rates in studies of metabolism by p-tracing. A new scheme has been developed and described in detail with a flow sheet. The residue of the brain homogenate washed free of acid-sol. and lipids P was extd. with 2 portions (5 ml.) of 10% NaCl at 10° for 2 hrs. The residue was then fractionated according to S-T., while the NaCl ext. was subjected to pptn. of nucleic acids either by means of 2 vols. EtOH or by La salts (both methods gave the same results); the La method was best for radioactivity studies since impurities could be washed away by eq. solns. The La salt ppt. was then hydrolyzed with 0.5N NaOH 18 hrs., after which deoxyribonucleic acid was pptd. by adjustment of pH to 1 with 64% HClO₄ and the ribonucleic acid remained in soln. The specimens so obtained were checked for purity by spectrophotometry. The results showed that this method gave some considerable reduction of nucleic acid values in comparison with those obtained by the usual S-T. procedure: ribonucleic acid values were but 30% and deoxyribonucleic acid values some 60% of the S-T. values. Consequently much lower renewal rates of nucleic acids in the brain are derived than ordinarily assumed. G. M. K.

Distr. Physiol. in I.P. Pavlov, A.S. U.S.S.R.

PRAVDINA, N.E.

1236 Specific activity of phosphorus in phosphoproteins and

of the nervous system, Iss. 10, May 1956, No. 1, p. 103
U.S.S.R.) A modification of the Schmidt and Tannhauser
(J. Biol. Chem., 1945, 161, 83) method for the determination of the
sp. activity of cerebral phosphoprotein P is described. The relative
activity of rat cerebral tissue phosphoprotein P is 30-40% i.e. lower
than previously reported. The activity of the phosphopeptides P
isolated from the phosphoproteins approaches that of the original
phosphoproteins (Russian) A K Garbowski

PRAVDINA, N., VLADIMIROV, G., IVANOVA, T.

"Extracted from the Cerebral Substance the new Fraction of a Phosphorus-containing Organic Substance." Paper submitted at 2nd Conference on Biochemistry of the Nervous System, AS USSR, 12-16 Feb 1957, Kiev.

Translation 1122802

PRAVDINA, N.I.

VLADIMIROV, G.Ye.; IVANOVA, T.N.; PRAVDINA, N.I.

Certain properties and rate of reconstitution of the phosphorous lipid component of the protein residue of brain tissues. [with summary in English]. Biokhimiia 22 no.1/2:351-358 Ja-J '57.
(MIRA 10:7)

1. Laboratoriya biokhimii nervnoy sistemy Instituta fiziologii im.
I.P.Pavlova Akademii nauk SSSR, Leningrad.
(BRAIN, metabolism,
phosphorus-containing lipoid components of protein residue)
(LIPOPROTEINS, metabolism,
brain, phosphorus-containing lipoid component of protein
residue (Rus))
(PHOSPHORUS, metabolism,
same)

VLADIMIROV, G.Ye.; IVANOVA, T.N.; PRAVDINA, N.I.; RUBEL', L.N.

The rate of turnover of cerebral phosphorus compounds in the brain
in profound hypothermia. Biokhimia 24 no.5:891-898 S-O '59.
(MIRA 13:2)

1. Laboratoriya biokhimii nervnoy sistemy Instituta fiziologii imeni
I.P. Pavlova AN SSSR.
(BRAIN metab.)
(PHOSPHATES metab.)
(HYPOTHERMIA INDUCED eff.)

PRAVDINA N.I., RUBEL L.N., VLADIMIROV, G. Ye, IVANOVA T.N. (USSR)

"Certain Aspects of Phosphorus Metabolism in the Rat Brain in
Conditions of Hyperthermia."

Report presented at the 5th Int'l. Biochemistry Congress,
Moscow, 10-16 Aug. 1961

IVANOVA, T.N.; PRAVDINA, N.I.; RUBEL', L.N.

Free nucleotides in the brain tissue and the renewal rate of their phosphate groups. Biokhimia 27 no.2:293-304 Mr-Ap '62.

(MIRA 15:8)

1. Laboratory of Biochemistry of the Nervous System, Physiological Institute, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Leningrad.
(NUCLEOTIDES) (PHOSPHORUS METABOLISM) (BRAIN)

L 24165-66 EWT(1)/T JK

ACC NR: AP6015166

SOURCE CODE: UR/0218/65/030/002/0216/0225

AUTHOR: Ivanova, T. N.; Pravdina, N. I.; Rubel', L. N.—Rubel, L. N.

ORG: Laboratory of Functional Biochemistry of the Nervous System, Institute of Physiology im. I. P. Pavlov, Leningrad (Laboratoriya funktsional'noy biokhimii nervnoy sistemy Instituta fiziologii AN SSSR)

TITLE: Determining the rate of metabolism of the phosphate of phosphatidylethanolamine and phosphatidylcholine in different regions of the brain of the rat

SOURCE: Biokhimiya, v. 30, no. 2, 1965, 216-225

TOPIC TAGS: rat, brain, biologic metabolism, organic phosphorus compound

ABSTRACT: Phospholipids account for nearly one-half of the total mass of lipids of the brain. The energetic aspect of the phosphate metabolism of individual phospholipid fractions still has not been elucidated, however. Accordingly, the authors investigated this aspect for two fractions—phosphatidylcholine and phosphatidylethanolamine. A solution of radioactive phosphorus $\text{Na}_2\text{HP}^{32}$ was subcutaneously administered to adult white rats weighing 180-200 g, which were killed 2 to 8 hr afterward. Their heads were cut off following desanguination of the brain by perfusion and immersion in liquid oxygen. The subsequently extracted pieces of the brain were ground in a 10-fold volume of prefrozen 10% trichloroacetic acid and further processed to isolate the lipid extract and hydrolyze phosphatidylcholine (PCh) and phosphatidylethanolamine (PEA). The proportional metabolic rate (R) was determined through experiments with the administration of different doses of P^{32} (2.5 and 1.7 $\mu\text{curie}/\text{g}$ body weight) with subsequent analysis of the cerebral cortex, medulla oblongata, and spinal cord. Curves

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of specific activity as a function of time for the phosphate of both reaction products (PCh and PEA) and the phosphate of the precursor (ATP) were used to calculate the proportional metabolic rate (R), the turnover time (t_t), and the absolute metabolic rate (AMR); the findings do not differ significantly for the cerebral cortex, the medulla oblongata, and the spinal cord. The AMR for the phosphate groups of PCh in all the brain parts investigated is higher ($0.1 \mu\text{mole}/\text{hr/g tissue}$) than for the phosphate of the total PEA fraction ($0.07 \mu\text{mole}/\text{hr/g tissue}$). Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 3 formulas and 3 tables. [JPRS]

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